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APPLICATION NO.	FILED DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/762,441	02/08/2001	Masahiko Maeda	Q63016	4617
7590	08/23/2004		EXAMINER	ZACHARIA, RAMSEY E
Sughrue Mion Zinn Macpeak & Seas 2100 Pennsylvania Avenue NW Washington, DC 20037-3202			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			1773	

DATE MAILED: 08/23/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

<b>Office Action Summary</b>	<b>Application No.</b>	<b>Applicant(s)</b>
	09/762,441	MAEDA ET AL.
	Examiner Ramsey Zacharia	Art Unit 1773

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --  
**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 August 2004.
- 2a) This action is FINAL.                    2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) Claim(s) 1-5,7-9,11,15 and 19 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-5,7-9,11,15 and 19 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.  
 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a) All    b) Some \* c) None of:
    1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
 Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 06 August 2004 has been entered.
2. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

3. Claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 15, and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Saitoh et al. (U.S. Patent 5,229,461) in view of Dessaint et al. (U.S. Patent 4,295,976).

Saitoh et al. teach a coating composition comprising a vinylidene fluoride copolymer which yields a film having excellent weatherability and stain resistance (column 1, lines 54-60). The copolymer comprises units that may be tetrafluoroethylene or chlorotrifluoroethylene (see formula II where X is fluorine or chlorine) and units having a hydroxyl functional group (formula III) (column 2, lines 17-47). The composition further comprises a curing agent, such as an isocyanate, an amino resin, or an acid anhydride, that is reactive with the hydroxyl groups in

the copolymer (column 9, lines 7-29). The coating may be applied over a primer coating, such as an acrylic coating (column 11, lines 1-11).

Regarding the stain resistance limitations in claims 1 and 2, the cracking resistance limitations in claims 3 and 4, and the hydroxyl value limitation of claim 9, these are taken to material properties of the coating composition. Since the coating composition of Saitoh et al. appears to be the same as that of the instant invention (especially since page 7, lines 17-19 of the instant specification cites the composition of JP-A-4-28707 as a suitable curable fluorine-containing resin and U.S. Patent 5,229,461 is an English language equivalent of JP-A-4-28707 as shown by Derwent abstract 1991-347997).

Regarding the limitations of claim 5, while Saitoh et al. is silent with respect to the weight of the coating, the coating weight of a protective coating is known to affect the degree of protection (e.g. stain resistance and weatherability). As such, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to optimize the weight of the coating, since it has been held that discovering an optimum value of a result effective variable involves only routine skill in the art. *In re Boesch*, 617 F.2nd 272, 205 USPQ 215 (CCPA 1980).

Saitoh et al. do not teach applying the composition to leather, however, the composition is taught as being applied on substrates such as metal, wood, concrete, plastic, and the like (column 11, lines 5-8).

Dessaint et al. disclose that materials such as metals, plastics, wood materials, concrete, and leather are considered equivalent substrates for fluorinated anti-staining coatings (column 1,

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lines 5-11). That is, Dessaint et al. shows that for anti-staining fluorinated coatings metal, wood, concrete, plastic, and leather are equivalent structure substrates.

Therefore, because these substrates were art-recognized equivalents at the time the invention was made, one of ordinary skill in the art would have found it obvious to apply the coating of Saitoh et al. to any equivalent substrate, including leather, that is desired to be rendered stain resistant.

Therefore the invention of claims 1-5, 7-9, 11, 15, and 19 would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the inventions were made.

#### ***Response to Arguments***

4. Applicant's arguments filed 06 August 2004 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.

The applicants argues that Dessaint et al. does not disclose the use of a primer and Saitoh et al., while teaching the use of a primer, only teach applying their coating to metal, wood, concrete, or plastic. The applicants argue that one skilled in the art would not contemplate the use of a primer on leather because a primer layer for metal, wood, concrete, or plastic would make leather hard.

This is not persuasive for the following reasons. First it is noted that Saitoh et al. do not restrict the application of their anti-staining coating to metal, wood, concrete, or plastic. Rather, Saitoh et al. teach applying the coating to metal, wood, concrete, plastic, *or the like*. Dessaint et al. demonstrates that, in the field of anti-staining coatings, materials such as metals, plastics, wood materials, concrete, and leather are all considered suitable substrates. That is, one skilled

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in the art would readily recognize that leather would be included in the grouping "metal, wood, concrete, plastic, or the like." Regarding the assertion that one skilled in the art would not contemplate the use of a primer on leather for fear of making the leather hard, this appears to be an opinion that is not supported by the art of record. Saitoh et al. do not teach that their primer hardens the substrate to which it is applied. Moreover, one skilled in the art, recognizing that leather would be included in the grouping "metal, wood, concrete, plastic, or the like", would presume that the invention as disclosed by Saitoh et al. (including a primer layer) may be suitably applied to leather.

### ***Conclusion***

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ramsey Zacharia whose telephone number is (571) 272-1518. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 to 5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Deborah Jones, can be reached on (571) 272-1535. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Ramsey Zacharia  
Primary Examiner  
Tech Center 1700